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KIVETON PARK
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

W.S.R.



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1956

K I V E T O N P A R K R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Mrs. H. A. Shepherd, J.P.

Councillors:

Anston:	M. A. Butterfield V. K. Chambers W. Hogg
Dinnington:	W. Collier W. H. Cole Mrs. C. M. Hill J. H. Wardle A. Wignmore G. R. Woollin
Firbeck:	J. C. Batty, J.P.
Gildingwells:	G. J. Farnsworth
Harthill-with-Woodall:	J. W. Hydes R. A. Wainscoat
Letwell:	R. N. Bramley
Thorpe Salvin:	J. White
Todwick:	A. W. Staniforth
Wales:	T. F. Bradley J. S. Field J. W. Sampson
Woodsetts:	H. Lambton

Clerk of the Council: Mr. E. W. Frith

Public Health Department Staff:

Medical Officer of Health	; Dr. J. M. Watt
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	: Dr. A. P. Gorrie
Assistant County Medical Officers	: Dr. M. J. Hallinan & Dr. J. Lodwick
Public Health Inspector	: Mr. R. D. Higgs

KIVETON PARK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT 1956

COMMENTS

A reliable axiom to follow is that many illnesses are quite unnecessary. They do not happen unless the vitality is lowered by some simple avoidable causes such as lack of sleep, bad meals, fatigue, overcrowding, dirt and other minor evils.

A sensitive indicator of unnecessary illness is the survival of very young babies. It is reasonable to expect that 20 out of every thousand will succumb during their first year of life. A better result is not possible because there are unavoidable deformities among certain of the newly born which make their survival out of the question. So that the present loss of 30 per thousand in this district shows us that conditions have not yet reached the ideal. When we examine the records for the beginning of the century and find that 100 per thousand were lost, we can be sure that conditions then were very much worse than they are today.

If illness is preventable it is reasonable that we should take steps to prevent it and avoid the suffering which it brings. The first method of doing so is to lead the population into better living habits. This is not a spectacular method but it is quite successful. It begins in the Welfare Clinics with instruction to the mothers in the care of the newly born babies, goes on through the schools where the teaching staffs and school nurses persist with a daily campaign and it continues in a less concentrated form into adult life.

A second system for the prevention of illness is operated by the local Council which takes measures to reduce illness by dealing with sewage and refuse, by providing a pure water supply and by eradicating the many faults associated with houses.

A third and different approach is made by the immunisation system of control which stirs up in each individual an artificial resistance to infection. This method is not more valuable than the others but it is newer and is enjoying at the present time a spectacular success in the prevention of infectious diseases.

It is clear that any general improvement in living conditions is certain to improve the vigour of the people and to result in less illness. A more plentiful and varied food supply makes it possible for even children in neglected homes, in spite of the indifference of their parents, to have enough food and to escape the illnesses due to poor nutrition.

A more plentiful supply of new houses allows families to occupy more space and avoid the infections which follow overcrowding. Sufficient clothing, and in particular adequate bed-clothing, keeps down the rate of diseases like pneumonia.

Care of Infants

Progress in the care of infants lags slightly behind that made by the rest of the country. Part of the explanation for this is the high birth rate, which is accompanied by increased obstetrical complications. Another minor reason is the very exact care given locally to the registration of births of extremely small babies of one or two pounds weight who have no possible hope of survival. But it is difficult to excuse the unnecessarily high number of cases of pneumonia and gastro-enteritis which occur as these are avoidable conditions and are the result of babies meeting with infection from other members of their own families or from other persons in buses, shops and other public places. It must be realised that a comparatively mild infection in an older person may give rise to quite a serious illness when it is handed on to a child a few weeks old.

Maternal Care

One of the more difficult problems in maternal care is the treatment of expectant mothers who have toxæmia. This condition is readily recognised in ante-natal clinics and in the surgeries of family doctors and its treatment is well known. The mothers should be admitted to quiet, well-conducted, wards in hospitals where they are apart from other abnormal obstetrical cases. In practice this ideal arrangement rarely obtains. The mother of a large family, who develops toxæmia, is rarely willing to leave her children, particularly when she finds that she has to stay away from home for several weeks. As second best she is recommended for a Home Help so that she can have regular rest at home, but when she finds that there is a weekly charge to be met, she frequently decides to struggle through her pregnancy as best she can, relying on the casual help of neighbours. The hospital treatment of toxæmic cases is quite an expensive business but the patients who require it have an exceptional claim upon the community and it is our duty to make the treatment facilities as easily available for them as possible.

Hospital Confinements

This area has a high birth-rate and the number of beds available for hospital confinements is fewer than the national average. The principal item of difficulty is the recruitment of nursing staff upon which it would be inadvisable to comment in this report.

Care of the Elderly

There are now more than twice the number of elderly people which existed at the beginning of the century and their care is an increasing problem. A kindly helpful system of supervision is required for elderly people who are unable to fend for themselves to ensure that they obtain regular meals, attention to their cleanliness, personal clothing and bed-clothing, the provision of spectacles, dentures, hearing aids, nursing equipment, and fireguards. Many elderly people are lacking in energy and interest in their own welfare and some of them have not the mental alertness to manage their day-to-day affairs. The accommodation available for the elderly sick and infirm is not sufficient for the needs of the district.

Accidents in the Home

Elderly people are prone to accidents in the home under conditions which are reasonably safe for a fit person. Falls are a serious source of accident to the elderly and in particular to elderly women. The loss of smell in elderly persons increases the risk of gas poisoning. The provision of handrails, the construction of bungalows with the minimum of steps, safe staircases, electric lighting, the avoidance of dangerous rugs and polished floors are only a few of the obvious precautions required.

Accidents to young children are a more serious matter and they can only be avoided by better parental supervision. Dangerous medicines and cleaning materials should be kept out of the reach of young children and mothers should be helped by the labelling of children's garments 'flammable' and 'non-flammable.'

Children Neglected or Illtreated in their Own Homes

The Co-ordinating Committee for the care of neglected children holds meetings at regular intervals during the year and provides an opportunity for the officers of the various social services to meet one another and exchange views on problem families.

Speech Training

The Speech Therapy Class held at Dinnington each week is helping children with stammers, lisps and other defects of articulation, to overcome these troublesome faults.

Home Help Service

There are more neglected elderly people than there are neglected children nowadays and the Home Help Service does a great deal in these cases to clean up the dirt, introduce a system of regular meals, make provision for the elderly person's safety, see to the provision of new clothing and bed-clothing, and arrange for nursing care.

As much encouragement as possible is given to the introduction of Home Helps to the homes when confinements take place at home.

Health Visiting

Health Visitors are struggling valiantly to reduce the loss of infant lives and to help mothers with homely advice in the upbringing of their children. It is an unpleasant duty for them to point out to a mother deficiencies in her child's cleanliness or to tell her that she must get rid of head vermin and it says a great deal for the Health Visitors that they are able to carry out this important work with so little bad feeling between themselves and the parents.

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing Scheme spends a great deal of time giving injections to patients who are treated at home. This is a very efficient method of administering drugs and is, in fact, the only method possible with certain of the more important drugs, but it is a heavy drain upon the nurses' time and tends to reduce the attention which can be given to general nursing.

Midwives

With a hundred home confinements each year the midwives are kept fully occupied. They assist the Maternity Hospitals and Homes by caring for patients discharged within fourteen days of their confinement.

Safer Milk Supplies

It is a particular pleasure to report that the milk supplies in the area are pasteurised and that the spread of bovine tuberculosis, streptococcal sore throats and abortus infection by contaminated milk has been removed by the simple process of heating the milk before sale. It is unfortunate that the families of farmers and farm labourers should have no protection and that their children should develop tuberculous glands in the neck from drinking raw milk produced on their own farms.

Atmospheric Pollution

Most of the atmospheric pollution in the district comes from domestic chimneys, colliery chimneys and coke ovens and there is added to it drifting smoke from the dense industrial district along the River Don. It is to be hoped that the Clean Air Act will bring about an improvement in the air we breathe.

Mental Defectives

Part of the burden of caring for mentally defective children and adolescents is being taken from the parents by the group training classes and it is to be hoped that an extension of this service may keep these persons occupied during school hours. These classes only cater for defectives with higher grades of intelligence and there is a need for beds in institutions which would accommodate lower grade cases.

Tuberculosis

The steady decline in the number of tuberculosis cases may mean the end of this disease as a public health problem in the not too distant future. B.C.G. vaccination is increasing the resistance of the thirteen year old children in the schools. It is being given with the same purpose to the contacts of tuberculosis cases. It is also being given to all the babies

born in one of the maternity hospitals so that they may have a whole lifetime of protection.

The Mass Radiography Unit visits the area every two years and an effort is being made through the Darby and Joan clubs to get elderly people to attend public sessions as they are tending to become more and more important as ambulant carriers of tuberculosis.

Cancer of the Lung

Statistics show that this form of cancer is on the increase and there is a suspicion that excessive cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution are factors responsible for the onset of the disease. Remedies which suggest themselves are the reduction of industrial and domestic smoke and the prohibition of smoking in restaurants, cinemas and public transport.

Venereal Diseases

With the great reduction in the incidence of venereal disease it is no longer necessary to have a special clinic for cases of this disease and they are now dealt with in the out-patient departments of the general hospitals.

Food Poisoning

During the summer months outbreaks of food poisoning are regularly reported. The most promising measures for the control of food poisoning are scrupulous cleanliness of all cooking utensils and the hands of food handlers, the use of cooking temperatures sufficient to kill bacteria, the rejection of unsound meat and the restriction of made-up dishes.

Dysentery

During the winter months dysentery is endemic in the district. This disease is spread from one person to another by contact and many cases could be prevented by the simple routine of washing the hands before meals and after using the toilet. It is an unhappy fact that the custom of shaking hands is an encouragement to the spread of dysentery.

Whooping Cough

The most dangerous age for contracting whooping cough is in the first year of life and the most valuable precaution is the vaccination of all babies against whooping cough very soon after birth.

Poliomyelitis

The public has eagerly taken up the new vaccine against polio and our only problem for the moment is in obtaining a sufficient supply of the vaccine to satisfy public demand.

Smallpox

The proportion of children in the district who are vaccinated against smallpox is very small and it is obvious that an outbreak would necessitate the emergency vaccination of a very large number of contacts.

Diphtheria

In the case of this disease, one must sympathise again with mothers who are aware that the district has a long record of freedom from diphtheria and who, in consequence, neglect to have their children immunised. Unfortunately, if diphtheria is to be kept under control, a reasonable proportion of immunised children must be maintained.

Scarlet Fever

Each year scarlet fever shows a waning strength and children now require to be kept in bed for a few days instead of the month which was previously necessary.

Measles

Measles, like scarlet fever, is becoming less harmful and the average case without complications can be kept ten days away from school. Expectant mothers in contact with measles, polio or rubella can be given gamma globulin to prevent them contracting these diseases.

Influenza

Influenza is not causing severe epidemics and even outbreaks of Virus A infection are, for the moment, relatively mild. It would be rash to assume that this happy state of affairs will continue.

Meningococcal Infection

This disease is no longer associated with overcrowding and insanitary houses. It occurs sporadically in mild cases and is liable to cause occasional deaths.

Mobile Clinic

The Mobile Clinic visits Firbeck, Gildingwells, Woodsetts, Harthill and North Anston on alternate weeks and is greatly appreciated by mothers of children under school age. It is a great convenience to a mother, with a young family, to be able to have her child weighed and to obtain clinic supplies in her own village instead of having to push a pram two miles to a fixed clinic.

Dental Clinics

The School Dental Service is supplementary to the work of private dentists and provides regular inspections of all children in the schools and early treatment of decayed teeth. Staffing trouble has prevented the service operating to maximum efficiency.

Paediatric Clinic

An interesting innovation is the clinic for children with all forms of delayed development, which is held at Maltby four times each year.

Sanitation

Detailed information on sanitation is given by the Public Health Inspector in his report.

J. M. WATT

Medical Officer of Health

K I V E T O N P A R K R U R A L D I S T R I C T

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR

1956

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,070
Population (estimated mid-1956)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,550
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,190
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£155,292
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£575

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	177	189	366
Illegitimate	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTAL	<u>183</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>378</u>

Crude birth-rate per 1,000 population: 20.4
Adjusted birth-rate per 1,000 population: 20
Comparability factor: .98

Stillbirths

Total stillbirths: 9
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths: 23.3
Rate per 1,000 population: .4

Deaths

Total deaths: 172
Crude death rate per 1,000 population: 9.3
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population: 10.7
Comparability factor: 1.15

Infant Deaths (under one year of age)

Total infant deaths: 9
Rate per 1,000 live births: 23.8

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

Total deaths: 3
Rate per 1,000 live births: 7.9

Population

The estimated mid-1956 population was 20,070 and showed an increase of 1,770 on the 1955 figure and 2,409 on the 1951 census.

Births

The total recorded live births for 1956 was 378, an increase of 52 on the previous year. The crude birth- rate was 20.3 and the adjusted rate was 19.89 per thousand population.

Deaths

172 deaths were registered in the year. The main causes of death were:-

Heart and circulatory diseases	...	...	...	78
Cancer	...	...	...	35
Violence	...	...	...	6

Parish Distribution of Live and Stillbirths and Deaths

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Anston	72	1	22
Dinnington St. John's	141	5	74
Firbeck	5	-	3
Gildingwells	2	-	-
Harthill-with-Woodall	20	-	12
Letwell	2	-	-
Thorpe Salvin	4	-	6
Todwick	5	-	3
Wales	118	3	47
Woodsetts	<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>
TOTALS	<u>378</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>172</u>

Infant Deaths

There were 9 infant deaths in the Kiveton Park area during 1956. This gave an infant death rate of 23.8 per thousand live and stillbirths.

Of the 9 children who died, 3 were under 4 weeks of age.

For comparison, I give below the births, infant deaths and infant death rates for the past 10 years:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Infant Death Rates</u>
1947	329	11	33
1948	296	8	27
1949	337	13	39
1950	310	15	48
1951	291	9	31
1952	314	9	28
1953	297	7	23
1954	297	10	34
1955	326	12	37
1956	378	9	24

Infectious Diseases

Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases Notified during 1956

PARISH	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning
Anston	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	4
Dinnington St. John's	3	7	25	8	-	1	1	-	-
Firbeck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gildingwells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harthill-with Woodall	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Letwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Thorpe Salvin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Todwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	4	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
Woodsetts	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	7	17	34	11	2	3	1	4	4

Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases

Disease	Age in Years							Age Unknown	Total
	0 - 1	1 - 5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & Over		
Scarlet Fever	-	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	34
Whooping Cough	4	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	17
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	1	11
Measles	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	7
Dysentery	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

Tuberculosis

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Number of cases on register at 1st January, 1956	63	40	9	15
Number of cases added during the year	12	6	1	1
Number of cases removed during the year	13	12	1	3
Number of cases on register at 31st December, 1956	62	34	9	13

Extra Nourishment for Tuberculosis Cases

Number of patients in the Division receiving extra nourishment on the 1st January	...	...	...	...	...	57
Number of patients in the Division granted extra nourishment during the year	...	...	...	...	...	39
Number of grants discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December	...	...	...	...	...	80
Total number of orders issued from 1st January to 31st December	...	...	...	...	...	458

Tuberculosis - Domiciliary Visiting

2,406 visits were paid to the homes of tuberculosis patients in the divisional area during 1956 by the Health Visitors specially detailed for this work.

Re-Housing of Tuberculosis Cases

The meetings between the Chest Physician, Public Health Inspector, Housing Manager, Health Visitor and myself continued in 1956 and cases were referred to your Committee for consideration. This is a facility which is greatly appreciated both by myself and by the patients.

BIRTH, MORTALITY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES FOR 1956

	Kiveton Park Rural District	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Crude Birth Rate	20.4	16.4	15.7
Adjusted Birth Rate	20.0	16.5	15.7
Crude Death Rate	9.3	11.8	11.7
Adjusted Death Rate	10.7	12.9	11.7
Infective and Parasitic Dis. exc. tuberculosis but inc. syphilis and other V.D.	.05	.07	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	.11	.11	.11
Tuberculosis, Other	-	.02	.01
Tuberculosis, All Forms	.11	.13	.12
Cancer	1.89	1.89	2.08
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	.97	1.86	*
Heart and Circulatory	4.2	4.47	*
Respiratory Diseases	.70	1.29	*
Maternal Mortality	-	.52	.56
Infant Mortality	23.8	27.1	23.8
Neo-Natal Mortality	7.9	19.7	16.9
Still-birth Rate	23.3	23.1	23.0
<u>Infectious Diseases (Corrected)</u>			
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	.1	0.04	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.8	0.92	0.74
Whooping Cough	.90	2.64	2.07
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Erysipelas	.15	0.11	0.10
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	.37	2.03	3.59
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	-	0.02	0.04
Non-paralytic	-	0.02	0.03

* Figures not available

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Nuisance Inspections

Total number of inspections made in 1956 for nuisances only ... 273

Notices for abatement of nuisances:-

	<u>Outstanding at 31.12.55</u>	<u>Issued in in 1956</u>	<u>Abated in in 1956</u>	<u>Outstanding at 31.12.56</u>
Informal	10	146	151	5
Statutory	1	9	10	-
Total number of summonses or other legal proceedings				... 7

Drainage and Sewerage

Following the completion of the new sewer and sewage disposal works at Letwell, the pail closet and privy middens were converted into water-closets. Only two pail closets remained to be converted at the year end. In both these instances the owner had accepted the offer of a grant of £10.0.0d. towards the cost of conversion.

The new sewer and ejector plant to serve Magila Cottages, North Anston was completed during the year. A scheme of improvement has been submitted and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. It is anticipated that the conversion of the pail closets at these houses will be completed during 1957.

Throughout the summer complaints were received from residents in the Firbeck Parish concerning the unsatisfactory condition of the drainage arrangements in the village. This is the largest parish in the district which has no sewage disposal facilities.

Of the 69 premises in the main portion of the village, 16 have pail closets and the remainder have water-closets draining to either cesspools or septic tanks. Whilst only four of the cesspools and septic tanks were found to be in a foul condition they were receiving sewage from 60% of the properties in the village. The time has come when serious consideration should be given to the sewerage of this area of the district.

Closet Accommodation

Number of privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Number of pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Number of trough closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of waste water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of pedestal water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>7,113</u>
Total number of closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>7,284</u>

Percentage of closets on water carriage system 97.9%

Water Supply

The quality of the water supplied throughout the district has been satisfactory.

The extension of the main supply to Lodge Farm, Dinnington, Thwaite House and Lingodell Farm, Firbeck, was completed.

At the year end there were only 10 properties in the district which were not served by a mains supply. The majority of these properties are in isolated situations, but it is possible that some two or three of these will be connected to mains during 1957. We shall be left with a hard core of seven or eight properties which will be most difficult to connect to the main supply.

Milk Supply

Number of retail milk sellers registered 35

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-1953

Number of licences in force for:-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
(a) Pasteurised Milk	20	4
(b) Sterilised Milk	17	2

Number of inspections made at premises of licensees ... 73

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950

Number of licences in force for:-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested Milk	19	3

Number of inspections made at premises of licensees ... 40

Ice Cream

Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

	<u>Number registered</u>	<u>Total number of inspections</u>
(a) Manufacturers	-	-
(b) Retailers	46	80
(c) Producer-retailers	3	13

9 samples of ice cream were taken and the results were as follows:-

7 samples classified in provisional Grade 1.
2 samples classified in provisional Grade 2.

Shops Act, 1950, Section 38

Number of visits made under the above Act	... ..	220
Unsatisfactory conditions found	... ..	10
Unsatisfactory conditions remedied	... ..	10

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Some of the conditions of these regulations came into operation on January 1st 1956 and the remainder on July 1st 1956. Inspections were commenced in the Dinnington Parish, but owing to pressure of work on other duties progress has been somewhat slow. The majority of the food premises visited revealed that there was non-compliance with the regulations, but up to the present time the attitude of the food traders has been co-operative. The number of food premises to be visited is in the region of 200 and these will be classified for future reports.

Meat Inspection

A considerable amount of time has been devoted to this aspect of public health work, both inside and outside normal working hours. Daily visits have been made to one slaughterhouse and bi-weekly visits to four others. I would like to record my appreciation of the work of the Public Health Inspectors of the Rotherham Rural District Council for the assistance rendered on relief meat inspection duties during the occasions of my absence from the district.

Meat Inspection (continued)

Generally the animals slaughtered in the district have been of good quality and the following numbers of carcasses have been inspected during the year:-

Cows	...	...	...	...	58
Beasts	...	...	...	...	1,163
Calves	...	...	...	...	12
Sheep	...	...	...	...	5,415
Pigs	...	...	...	...	<u>183</u>
Total					<u>6,831</u>

The following numbers of organs and carcasses were found to be unfit for the reasons stated below. Before disposal all unfit meat is stained with a green dye before collection for processing by a private contractor.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Reason Unfit</u>	<u>Number</u>
Beast	Lungs	Tuberculosis	42
"	"	Abscesses	5
"	"	Sepsis	2
"	"	Pleurisy	1
"	Liver	Tuberculosis	11
"	"	Abscesses	17
"	"	Cirrhosis	28
"	"	Flukes	4
"	"	Sepsis	1
"	"	Parasitic	2
"	"	Cysts	1
"	Head & Tongue	Tuberculosis	15
"	" " "	Abscesses	1
"	" " "	Actinomycosis	7
"	Stomach	Tuberculosis	2
"	Spleen	"	1
"	Forequarters	"	1
Cow	Lungs	"	5
"	"	Abscesses	2
"	"	Cysts	1
"	Liver	Tuberculosis	2
"	"	Cirrhosis	2
"	Head & Tongue	Tuberculosis	1
"	" " "	Abscesses	1
"	" " "	Actinomycosis	2
"	Intestines	Tuberculosis	1
"	Udder	Mastitis	3
"	Carcase & all	Tuberculosis	4
"	" " " Offal	Emaciation	2
Calf	" " "	Tuberculosis	2
Sheep	Lungs	Abscesses	1
"	"	Sepsis	1
"	Liver	Abscesses	1
"	"	Flukes	8
"	Carcase & all	Bruised & badly bled	1
"	" " " Offal	Emaciation	4
"	" " "	Medicine taint	1
"	" " "	Fevered	1
Pig	Lungs	Pneumonia	1
"	Liver	Cirrhosis	1
"	Head & Tongue	Tuberculosis	3

Canned Foods

The following amounts of canned foods were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered for destruction:-

218 tins	Tomatoes	4 tins	Mixed Vegetables
118 "	Fruit	4 "	Salmon
29 "	Evaporated Milk	3 "	Carrots
20 "	Golden Syrup	2 "	Tomato Soup
17 "	Meat Soup	1 "	Crab
15 "	Peas	1 "	Luncheon Meat
14 "	Beans	1 "	Cream of Salmon
12 "	Vegetable Soup		

Foreign Imported Canned Meat

47 tins of the above, weighing 205 lbs. 6 oz. were found to be unfit and were surrendered for destruction.

Other Foodstuffs

The following foodstuffs were also found to be unfit for human consumption:-

130 lbs.	Pork Sausages
33 lbs.	Beef Sausages
11 lbs.	Cheese
16 lbs.	Foreign Imported Cooked Ham
6 lbs.	Dried Figs

Public Cleansing

Public cleansing was in operation throughout the whole district.

Collection of Refuse - The following amounts of refuse were collected from the various parishes during the past year:-

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>DRY REFUSE</u>			<u>WET REFUSE</u>	
	<u>Lorry Loads</u>	<u>S.D. Loads</u>	<u>Cart Loads</u>	<u>Lorry Loads</u>	<u>Cart Loads</u>
Harthill	248	-	-	51	-
Wales	886	-	-	54	1
Dinnington	173	486	174	-	44
Anston	54	273	16	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	178
Firbeck	-	-	-	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gildingwells	-	-	-	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$
Letwell	-	-	-	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Todwick	64	-	-	-	1
Thorpe Salvin	-	-	-	62	28
Woodsetts	73	-1	-	-	14
Totals	1,498	760	190	317	468

Disposal of Refuse - The refuse was disposed of as follows:-

<u>TIP</u>	<u>DRY REFUSE</u>			<u>WET REFUSE</u>	
	<u>Lorry Loads</u>	<u>S.D. Loads</u>	<u>Cart Loads</u>	<u>Lorry Loads</u>	<u>Cart Loads</u>
Gildingwells	-	-	2	-	85
North Anston	274	760	188	111	93
Red Hill	1,224	-	-	206	3
Farm Land	-	-	-	-	287
Totals	1,498	760	190	317	468

Public Cleansing (continued)

Remarks

The Council undertakes the public cleansing of the whole of the district with the exception of five houses at Brancliffe Grange, Shireoaks. The refuse from these houses is collected by a local farmer.

Refuse is collected by one S.D. freighter and two 10 cubic yard Dennis vehicles with a spare Dennis vehicle to assist after holiday periods and during winter months.

Wet refuse collection and cesspool emptying is carried out by a horse and cart. During the year the Council decided to adapt the oldest Dennis vehicle so that it would be able to collect wet refuse. This involves the fitting of a watertight tank into the existing body, repairs to the driving cab and the re-conditioning of the engine. Towards the end of the year a start was made on adaptation and it is hoped to have the vehicle in operation in early 1957.

The refuse is disposed at three refuse tips, two of which are used regularly and the third only occasionally. Complaints of tip fires were received but shortage of labourers renders it difficult to have a tip labourer in full-time attendance at the tips.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Number of inspections made during the year 703

Number of infestations dealt with during the year ... 141

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Factories where Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were enforced by L.A.	4
Inspections made of same	10
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. ...	27
Inspections made of same	36

Defects:-	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
(a) Want of cleanliness	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	1	1

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of dwelling houses in the district	6,190
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	2

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	386
Number of inspections made for the purpose	705
Number inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	29
Number of inspections made for the purpose	56
Number considered to be unfit for human habitation ...	72
Number found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	55

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwelling houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action ...	177
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Housing (continued)

Action under Statutory Powers during the year

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 Housing Act 1936:-

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	6
--	--------	---

Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners	... ..	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	-

Proceedings under Public Health Acts

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	9
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Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners	... ..	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	-

Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding

Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	6
Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	12
Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	61
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year		1
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	2
Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	10

New Houses

Number of new houses provided during the year:-

By the Local Authority:-	Permanent type	... ..	22
	Temporary type	... ..	-
By Private Enterprise	...	...	27

The high cost of building and of loan charges resulted in a curtailment of new house construction by the Council. Twenty-two Council houses and twenty-seven privately owned houses were erected during the year.

The Council's five year programme of slum clearance work was commenced. Representations were made to the Council in respect of 29 properties, all of which were accommodating elderly people. It was decided that the present tenants should not be disturbed provided that the owner concerned gave an undertaking not to re-let the property in its present condition when the existing tenancy ceased.

In Firvale, Harthill, seventeen houses, previously acquired by the Council, were demolished and at the year end arrangements were in hand for the site to be re-developed.

The Council awarded improvement grants in respect of seventy-four properties which is an increase of fourteen as compared with 1955. The majority of the applicants came from owner-occupiers of property and it is to be regretted that a larger number of owners of tenanted property do not take advantage of the improvement grant to modernise their property.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

UNDER THE DIVISIONAL HEALTH SCHEME

(Divisional report except where stated)

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

School Children

A simple illustration of the alteration in the nutrition of school children is given by the height and weight tables, which prove that most children considered to have good nutrition thirty years ago would be classified as of poor nutrition today. One other feature of nutrition is the increasing number of fat children found in the schools.

Medical Inspections

Examination rooms - The medical inspection rooms in the new schools are a particular pleasure to school doctors and nurses who no longer need to usurp the staff-rooms to the discomfort of the teaching staff.

Number of pupils who were medically examined during 1956:-

School entrants	1,762
7 to 8 year old pupils	1,433
First year secondary pupils	1,446
Last year secondary pupils	1,584
Other periodic examinations	1,593

TOTAL 7,818

Number of children examined at special and
re-examination sessions 2,551

Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils Examined

Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	% of Col. 2.	Number	% of Col. 2.
Entrants	1,762	1,732	98.2	30	1.07
7 to 8 year group	1,433	1,388	96.8	45	3.1
First year secondary	1,446	1,407	97.3	39	2.6
Last year secondary	1,584	1,551	97.2	33	2.08
Other periodic examinations	1,593	1,531	96.1	62	3.8
TOTAL	7,818	7,609	97.3	209	2.6

Cleanliness of School Children

Total number of children seen at cleansing surveys 12,043

Number found to be infested with vermin 526

Diseases of the Skin

Number of children treated during the year:-

Impetigo 43
Other skin 31
diseases

Minor Ailments Clinics

Number of children treated during the year 3,142

SPECIALIST CLINICS

Ophthalmic Clinic

Dr. F. Fischer, the Senior Hospital Officer, appointed to this area examined 1,140 children for defective vision and prescribed glasses for 759 cases.

About 3 per cent of children first admitted to school require spectacles for squints and other eye defects and efforts are made to obtain attention for all of this important group.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Of the 146 children examined for ear, nose and throat defects at the Rotherham Hospital, Doncaster Gate, 91 were referred for operative treatment. 12 clinic sessions were held during the year.

6 pupils have been provided with hearing aids - 2 in 1956 and 4 in previous years.

Criticism is made from time to time of the large number of children having operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. Criticism of this kind cannot be directed against this area because accommodation at local hospitals is limited and delays of more than a year on the operation list ensure that only the most necessary cases receive attention.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Mr. McMullen continued to hold the Orthopaedic Clinics at the Child Welfare Centre, Barber's Avenue, Rawmarsh. 6 sessions were held in 1956. 46 school children plus 10 pre-school children were seen and a total of 79 attendances were recorded.

12 appliances were recommended, 7 of which were obtained.

Paediatric Clinic

70 children were seen by Dr. C. C. Harvey at the Paediatric Clinic held at the Maltby Child Welfare Centre. In addition, Dr. Harvey also started a Developmental Clinic.

Child Guidance Clinic

3 children attended the Child Guidance Clinic at Rawmarsh during 1956.

Speech Therapy

Miss M. L. Carter was appointed as Speech Therapist during 1956 and classes were held at the Dalton, Maltby and Dinnington clinics.

50 children were referred to her with the following defects:-

Defects of articulation	...	...	...	33
Stammering	...	...	...	13
Defective speech	...	...	...	4

Immunisations and Vaccinations

	<u>Protective</u>	<u>Refresher</u>
Number of children immunised against diphtheria	706	84
Number of children immunised against whooping cough	610	-
Number of children vaccinated against smallpox	439	44

B.C.G. Vaccination

The scheme for the vaccination of 13 year old children continued throughout 1956 and the following table shows the number of children given protection:-

Acceptances

Number of 13 year old children eligible and offered tuberculin testing and vaccination during the year	1,124
Number of children found to have been vaccinated previously	3
Number of acceptances	940
Percentage of acceptances	84%

Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test

Number of children tested	895
Result of test:-	
Positive	265
Negative	618
Not ascertained	12
Percentage positive	30%

Vaccination

Number of children vaccinated	607
--------------------------------------	-----

Tuberculin test twelve months after vaccination

Number vaccinated in 1955	638
Number tuberculin tested after twelve months	408
Result of test:-	
Positive	246
Negative	156
Not ascertained	6

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

55 children in the Kiveton Park Rural District received vaccination against poliomyelitis during 1956.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment

52 sessions were held in 1956 at which 31 children made 329 attendances.

Medical Examination of Entrants to Training Colleges

48 candidates were examined prior to admission to Training Colleges.

Children & Young Persons Act, 1933 (Employment of Children)

49 children were examined during 1956 to ascertain fitness for employment (including entertainments).

MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary and Institutional Births

<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>B I R T H S</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Domiciliary</u>		<u>Institutional</u>		
	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	
Primary notifications received	1,019	15	586	10	1,630
Inward transfers	22	-	535	22	579
Total notifications received	1,041	15	1,121	32	2,209
Outward transfers	14	1	328	3	346
Total adjusted notifi- cations	1,027	14	793	29	1,863

Analysis of Institutional Births

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>
Born in (a) Hospitals	500	22
(b) Maternity Homes	258	7
(c) Nursing Homes	35	-
TOTAL	793	29

Domiciliary Births

Number of deliveries attended by midwives in the area during 1956:-

Doctor not booked

Doctor present at time of delivery of child	...	...	22
Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	...	...	286

Doctor booked

Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)	...	...	216
Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	...	...	479
TOTAL	...	...	1,003

21 cases were delivered by midwives from adjoining districts and by private midwives.

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia, etc.

Cases attended by domiciliary midwives:-

	<u>Pethidine</u> <u>Alone</u>	<u>Gas and Air</u> <u>Alone</u>	<u>With</u> <u>Pethidine</u>	<u>Trilene</u> <u>Alone</u>	<u>With</u> <u>Pethidine</u>
When doctor was present	76	13	62	2	2
When doctor was not present	310	46	203	-	-

Medical Aid

The General Practitioners were called to give medical aid at confinements, or in connection with confinements, as analysed below, in 147 instances:-

Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	41
Labour	...	...	...	...	61
Lying-in	...	...	...	...	25
The Child	...	...	...	...	20

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers

29 expectant and nursing mothers from the Kiveton Park Rural District received dental treatment under the County scheme during the year.

Ante-natal Clinic

73 women made 295 attendances at the Dinnington Ante-natal Clinic during 1956.

CHILD WELFARE

Care of Premature Babies

Three Sorrento cots were maintained at the Maltby Ambulance Depot for issue at the request of a doctor or midwife.

Health Visiting

The following visits were made by Health Visitors to children under five years of age in the Kiveton Park Rural District:-

Number of first visits paid to children under one year of age	-	326
Number of re-visits paid to children under one year of age	-	612
Total visits paid to children over one year of age	-	<u>778</u>
Total visits		<u>1,716</u>

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances during 1956:-

CLINIC	Total number of children under five years of age who attended during the year	Total Clinic Attendances
Dinnington Clinic	309	2,109
Kiveton Park Clinic	203	1,902

Mobile Clinic - Commenced August, 1956

<u>Parishes Visited</u>	<u>Number of Children who attended</u>	<u>Total Attendances made</u>
Firbeck)	42	169
Letwell)		
Gildingwells)		
Woodsetts)		
South Anston)		
Harthill)		

HOME NURSING

Analysis of cases and visits:-

	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses		Number of visits paid by Home Nurses	
	Injections Only	Others	Injections Only	Others
Medical	1,191	682	25,348	20,103
Surgical	-	552	-	9,775
Infectious Diseases ...	-	2	-	44
Tuberculosis	66	-	4,070	-
Maternal complications	-	17	-	164
TOTALS ...	<u>1,257</u>	<u>1,253</u>	<u>29,418</u>	<u>30,086</u>
Patients included in above who were 65 years or over at the time of the first visit	347	438	10,210	20,221
Children under 5 years of age included in the above	178	56	1,976	476
Patients included in the above who had more than 24 visits during the year	114	76	10,477	3,276

Analysis of Injections:-

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Antibiotic	1,216	22,153
Sedative	47	1,013
Insulin	309	7,169
Anaemia	986	7,597
Streptomycin	231	4,342
Others	759	6,417

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following figures were provided by the County Ambulance Officer:-

Vehicles available:-

<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
3 ambulances	1 ambulance
1 ambulance sitting bus	

Number of cases conveyed by ambulance:-

	<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
General Hospitals	12,480	3,004
Maternity Homes and Hospitals	646	29
Infant Welfare	2,002	738

Ambulance Service (continued)

		<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
Analysis of cases:-			
Admissions	... ..	1,622	59
Discharges	... ..	1,014	156
Transfers	... ..	81	1
Out-Patients	... ..	11,785	3,552
Accidents	... ..	<u>626</u>	<u>3</u>
Total number of patients		<u>15,128</u>	<u>3,771</u>

HOME HELP SERVICE

Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.56 65

Number of cases provided with help during 1956:-

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Hours Employed</u>
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	135	13,745
Tuberculosis	9	1,198
Chronic sick: 65 years of age & over	225	45,953
Under 65 years of age	26	3,013
Others	<u>52</u>	<u>16,752</u>
Total	<u>447</u>	<u>80,661</u>

The supervision of Home Helps was carried out in the main by two Assistant Health Visitors who made 6,485 visits during the year.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER & HER CHILD

40 cases were dealt with during 1956, of which 5 were reported by Moral Welfare Organisations, 25 by Divisional staff and 10 by other services, e.g. Moorgate General Hospital.

14 were under 20 years of age, 20 in the 20-25 year group and 6 in the 26-40 year group.

25 mothers kept their babies
3 babies died
2 babies were in the care of grandparents
10 cases were not finally settled at the end of the year.

GROUP TRAINING CLASSES

Number of patients who attended the Group Training Classes held at the Dinnington Child Welfare Centre during 1956:-

<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>Over 16 years</u>	
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
2	1	1	-
21	8	40	-

Total number of attendances made:-

CLINICS HELD IN THE KIVETON PARK AREA

(July, 1957)

CLINIC	DAY AND TIME	DOCTOR ATTENDING
<u>INFANT WELFARE CLINICS</u>		
Kiveton Park Methodist Chapel	Mondays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. B. D. Rawlin (alternate weeks)
Dinnington Methodist Chapel	Tuesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. M. T. Jago
<u>ANTE-NATAL CLINIC</u>		
Dinnington Methodist Chapel	Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. U. Gray
<u>SCHOOL CLINIC</u> - Doctor's Session		
Dinnington Methodist Chapel	Fourth Thursday morning in month	Dr. A. P. Gorrie

MOBILE CLINIC

Visits the Kiveton Park Rural District on alternate Mondays

<u>District</u>	<u>Time</u>
<u>HARTHILL</u> In De Sutton Place on the Pryor Mede estate	9.30 a.m.
<u>NORTH ANSTON</u> Wright Street	11 a.m.
<u>WOODSETTS</u> Butcher's Arms	2 p.m.
<u>GILDINGWELLS</u> (Cross Roads) or <u>LETWELL</u> (Cross Roads) on alternate visits	3 p.m.
<u>FIRBECK</u> Opposite Black Lion on public car park.	3.15 p.m.

SPEECH THERAPY CLASS

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Person in Charge</u>
DINNINGTON Methodist Chapel	Tuesday mornings	Miss M. L. Carter

GROUP TRAINING CLASS

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Person in Charge</u>
DINNINGTON Methodist Chapel	Wednesday - all day	Mrs. D. Sharp

MIDWIVES - Kiveton Park Area (July, 1957)

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. G. Blockley, 26 Wright Street, North Anston	Dinnington 206
Miss R. M. Meredith, Nurses' Home, 228 Wales Road, Wales	Kiveton 326
Miss W. E. Payne, 54 Whitehill Drive, Brinsworth, nr. Rotherham.	Rotherham 4693
Mrs. M. Street, 12 Queen Street, Dinnington	Dinnington 461

HOME NURSES - Kiveton Park Area

Mrs. E. Bamford, 162 Lordens Hill, Dinnington	Dinnington 434
Mrs. M. M. Rigden, "The Sycamores," Manor Road, Wales	Kiveton 335

Temporary, Whole-time, Home Nurse

Mrs. I. Kay, 22 Sawnmoor Avenue, Thurcroft.	-
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HEALTH VISITORS - Kiveton Park Area

Miss E. Short, 62 Lodge Lane, Aston, nr. Sheffield	Aston Common 235
Mrs. C. M. Wharton, "Moir-Deen," Gildingwells Road, Letwell	North Carlton 270

Part-time, Assistant, Health Visitor

Mrs. F. E. Hollingsworth, "Wharncliffe," Breck Lane, Dinnington	
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